



BEDFORD, Pa. FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR GOVERNOR: HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

'The principle of the tariff of 1842, as far as related to the manufacture of IRON, of any description, or of every description, was NOT TOO HIGH.'—HENRY D. FOSTER.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Black Republican nominee for President of the United States, is the author of the annexed treasonable, fanatical and revolutionary doctrine. It was announced by him prior to Seward's 'Irrepressible Conflict' Rochester speech, the leading idea of which it embodies, and was the basis of all his arguments against Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, by whom he was defeated for the U. S. Senate. Let the conservative masses reflect upon this startling doctrine, and let patriots shrink from it as from a serpent whose sting is death!

'We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the farther spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South.'

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular Meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district, to represent such district in the Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket, and appointing Legislative, Senatorial and Congressional Committees, to meet at similar Conferences from the other counties composing the Legislative, Senatorial and Congressional districts in which Bedford county is included. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend in the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which Committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention. By order of the Democratic Co. Com., O. E. SHANNON, Chairman. May 25, 1860.

A Slap in the face of Americanism.

The Black Republican Convention at Chicago, under the pressure of the foreign element of that party, adopted the following resolution:

That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

These arrant hypocrites, doubtless, imagine that their adoption of such a resolution as this, will be sufficient to wipe out all the blood that has been shed in the unholy cause of which they have but recently been advocates! They, doubtless, think that it will cover and hide the blood-stained page that bears the record of Louisville and Baltimore! They offer a bit of treacherous paper as a recompense for the loss of a thousand lives! How cunning and yet how foolish!

But what will our intense 'American' friends say to this? What is there now to bind them to this? Black Republicanism?—What can Francis Jordan and the other Know Nothing leaders in this county, now give as an excuse for clogging to Black Republicanism? Their doctrine that the naturalization laws should be remodelled, so as to require foreigners to remain a longer time in the country, before they can become citizens, is completely ignored in the above resolution. They cannot vote for the Chicago nominees on that platform, without taking back what they have said during the last five years. We repeat, what will the 'Americans' say to this?

'A wet Blanket.'

The nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, has fallen like 'a wet blanket' upon the so-called 'People's' party of Pennsylvania. Its leaders are discouraged and disheartened at the prospect before them. When the news of the nomination, was received here, a blank stare of astonishment and disappointment looked out from every Black Republican countenance.—Poor fellows! We pity their distress!

The Daily News, the Philadelphia organ of the 'People's' party, says of the Chicago nominations, that it is 'idle to disguise the fact that there is not only very great disappoint-

ment in regard to the candidates presented, but marked dissatisfaction.' The same paper also says of the 'Dutch plank' in the Chicago platform, that it is 'an insult to the American element,' and as such it eschews and denounces it.

Black Republicanism will find 'breakers ahead' in the coming contest.

NO PROTECTION AT CHICAGO.

After all the sound and fury of the Black Republican leaders, on the subject of a Protective Tariff, their Convention at Chicago has not dared to insert in its platform the doctrine of Protection. The reference to the Tariff question contained in that platform, asserts the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue, with proper discrimination in favor of home industry. In other words, it asserts the principle of the Polk and Dallas Tariff of '46, for voting for which David Wilmot, late Black Republican candidate for Governor of this state, was denounced by the very men who now subscribe to that principle, as a 'British Free Trade Tory,' and as a man 'who would stink in the nostrils of every true Pennsylvanian forever!' The resolution is as follows:

That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of those imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Railroad Convention called to meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, was attended by a number of delegates from this county. We have not as yet been apprized of its doings.

On Tuesday last, we had the pleasure of taking by the hand, our good friend, Y. S. WALTER, Esq., of the Delaware Republican, who on his return from the 'Republican' pow-wow at Chicago, paid a short visit to his friends in Bedford. May his shadow never grow less and his politics change to a better complexion.

A man by the name of Brant died in Somerset county, a few days ago, from having eaten twenty-one hard-boiled eggs. His yolk (yoke) was too heavy for him to bear.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, the leader of Mr. Buchanan's friends in Congress, during the discussion of the Lecompton question, has written a letter disapproving of the course of the Charleston seceders. Mr. Stephens is one of the ablest men in the South. Gov. Winston, Mr. Forsyth, late Minister to Mexico, and other leading Democrats of Alabama, also oppose the action of the seceders. A large meeting was held in New Orleans, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the secession. Meetings of a similar nature, have also been held in Georgia and Alabama.

The leading Democratic Senators and Congressmen from the South, have issued an address to the National Democracy, in which they deprecate the proposed assembling of the Seceders at Richmond prior to the Baltimore Convention, and urge the return of the seceding delegates to the regular Convention.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. C. Meyer, of 772 Arch street, Philadelphia, who received the Prize Medal of the World's Fair, held at London, in 1851, for his two pianos presented in that exhibition. Mr. Meyer's instruments are well-known and exceedingly popular.

Mr. Brengle, formerly of this place, but recently of Cumberland, Md., died a few days ago, of an overdose of laudanum.

The 'Temperance Association,' met at the Court House, on Monday evening last.—The meeting was well attended. The President, Dr. Compher, made an able address, occupying about an hour in its delivery. O. E. Shannon, Esq., also addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner. Between thirty and forty persons joined the Association.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Valentine Steckman, Administrator of Henry Steckman, deceased, offering at public sale, a number of valuable farms in Monroe township, this county. Dealers in real estate and those desiring to procure themselves comfortable homes, will do well to attend this sale.

We recommend the firm of H. Bancroft & Co., (formerly Bancroft and Lee) 330 Market street, Philadelphia, to those of our Merchants, who deal in Fancy Goods. Mr. Gould, one of their salesmen, is the very prince of good fellows, and we advise our mercantile friends to make his acquaintance at once when they visit Philadelphia.

The United States are being honored with an embassy from the Government of Japan. The Japanese excitement is at present nearly as great in the East, as the Kosuth furore was eight, or nine years ago.

Abram Lincoln, the Black Republican candidate for President, said in a speech at Chicago, on the 16th of July, 1858: 'I always hated slavery, I think, as much as any Abolitionist.' In another speech at Springfield, Ill., on the 17th July, 1858, he said: 'nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions.' Truly, Lincoln is a fit apostle of John Brown's Gospel.

Jas. S. Earle and Son, 816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are the most extensive importers of Looking Glasses, Picture and Portrait Frames, Engravings, Oil Paintings, &c., &c., in that city. We had the pleasure, recently, of visiting their gallery of Paintings, and found it truly splendid. No lover of the fine

arts, should fail to visit Earle's Galleries, when in Philadelphia. See Advertisement in another column.

The only thing that ever gave Abram Lincoln any notoriety was his defeat by Stephen A. Douglas for the U. S. Senate. To relieve him of this odium, his partisans claim that he had a majority on the popular vote. This is a sheer falsehood, as there were Administration candidates run in nearly every county in Illinois, whose vote when counted with the Douglas vote, exceeds by several thousand that cast for the Lincoln candidates.

The Chicago Convention.—Wilmot—Greely—Ashmun.—Lincoln nominated for President.—The fence-rail candidate.

The Convention of the sectional 'Republicans,' which met at Chicago on the 16th inst., was a scene of perpetual storm. Hisses on the one side and cheers on the other, seemed the order of the day. Nothing but the 'cohesive power' of their thirst for public plunder, restrained the delegates from dissolving the Convention.

David Wilmot—the 'British Free Trade Tory,' (as the Whig newspapers used to call him) was chosen temporary chairman. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, a man whose corrupt practices when a member of Congress, have made his name a reproach and a by-word among all honest men, was made permanent chairman. Horace Greely, editor of the N. Y. Tribune, and Eli Thayer, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, were delegates from Oregon! [Queer. Is a nomination made by a Convention thus composed, binding upon a party?] Texas was also represented by non-resident delegates! Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, states which together cannot cast 5000 votes for the 'Republican' nominee, had delegations in the Convention! This was brought about by the opponents of Seward, for the purpose of defeating him. The friends of that candidate declare that he was deliberately cheated out of the nomination—Greely, Blair and other plunder-seekers, were afraid of the irrepressible conflict, and, therefore, resolved to beat Seward. They succeeded, but in turn were beaten themselves, their favorite being Edward Bates of Missouri, a milk-and-water politician, whilst the nominee, Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, is a 'positive and emphatic Abolitionist. The defeat of Seward and the nomination of Lincoln, was but leaping from Scylla to plunge into Charybdis. It is said that the only reason why Lincoln was nominated was, that some of his friends brought a couple of rails into the Convention, which they asserted he and a certain John Shanks, had made some thirty years ago. It is said, also, that the Convention had great trouble in deciding which was the better man, Shanks, or Lincoln. They, however, finally settled upon Lincoln and agreed to put him forward as the fence-rail candidate. Hannibal Hamlin [ye gods! what a name] of Maine, received the nomination for Vice President.

The doings of this Convention are truly gratifying and encouraging to the Democracy. A third-rate Illinois lawyer, whose greatest forte is to spout Abolition speeches, has but a poor show, in our opinion, to become President of these United States. Such a disgrace can scarcely be in store for this glorious Republic. Let the Democracy but nominate a good man, and nothing will be surer than the defeat of Abram Lincoln and the Black Republican party in next November.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

We copy below an article which appeared in Gen. Bowman's Constitution, last August, and which we conceive, embodies the true doctrine with regard to the protection of slavery in the Territories. We should like to see the Baltimore Convention governed by the spirit of this article, believing that in that case the Democracy of the North and the South could consistently and honorably harmonize. The doctrine of Gen. Bowman's article, is that of the Reading Convention, and we think that if it seemed to be acceptable to the South last year, the Pennsylvania delegation to Baltimore, should insist upon its adoption by the Convention. The reader will observe that the article combats in a most able and irresistible manner, the claim set up by Mr. Yancey and the seceders from the Charleston Convention, in favor of Congressional protection to slavery. It is, in fact, one of the clearest and soundest expositions of Democratic doctrine on slavery in the Territories, that we have ever read. We heartily subscribe to every word it contains.

[From the Weekly Constitution, August 27th, 1858.]

Congressional Intervention in the Territories.

There is no portion of the democratic creed to which all sections of the party are more solemnly pledged and bound to adhere than that which prohibits interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, and District of Columbia.

This policy was adopted after years of exhausting and profitless agitation; was accepted as final, and by none was it more strongly urged, or more readily assented to, than by the South. If we look back to the records of Congress and read the speeches of the chosen leaders of the South—the most renowned and uncompromising advocates of Southern rights—if we look back to the course taken by Calhoun and Berrien, and other distinguished Southern statesmen, when the slavery question was most hotly discussed—we find that they recommended 'non-action' by Congress in the Territories as the only true policy, and the only effectual means by which the question could be safely settled in the interest of the South, and that they demanded 'no law to give them any advantage.'

This principle of non-intervention is the basis of the compromise measures of 1850, and of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; was adopted unanimously by the Cincinnati Convention, and was incorporated into the platform framed by that body as 'the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question.'

At the time that this policy was adopted it was a matter of dispute whether or not the Constitution of the United States recognized the right to hold slaves in the Territories prior to the adoption of any municipal law on the subject; and special provision was made in the Kansas-Nebraska bill by which the decision of this important question was left to the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal of our country. That tribunal has decided that the Territories being the public domain, and consequently the common property of all the States, the slave-owner has as perfect and indefeasible a right to settle there with his negroes as the citizen of any free State has to establish himself there with his horses or his sheep, and that the proprietary rights of the former in his slaves, and of the latter in his horses and his sheep, being rights guaranteed by the Constitution, are equally entitled to protection. The position of the question, therefore, at this moment is as follows:

First. Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the Territories, either for its establishment or abolition.

Second. That power is vested exclusively in the people of the Territories when they assemble in convention for the purpose of forming a State constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

Third. The Constitution recognises the right to hold slave property in the Territories, as a right indefeasible by Congress or the Territories, and places that property, like every other species of property, under the protection of the courts of the country, created for that purpose, and armed with full power and authority for its execution.

The North and the South accepted this position, and pledged themselves to maintain it, as the most equitable settlement of the constitutional relations which should exist between the States and Territories, and as the most complete establishment of the rights and privileges of the various members of the confederacy as defined and guaranteed by the Constitution. Without a violation of our pledges, and without a deliberate annulment of the great principle of non-intervention by Congress, we can neither admit that a territorial legislature can lawfully pass enactments hostile to slavery, nor that Congress should intervene by special enactment to protect slavery in the Territories. Honor, good faith, and patriotism demand the most faithful observance of the spirit and letter of our compact.

'But,' we are asked by our able and courteous cotemporary, The Mississippian, 'should the first handful of squatters in a Territory arrogate to themselves the authority to drive out slavery from the Territories?'—in other words, should the people of a Territory defy the Constitution and trample on the law, and resist the authority of the United States, and should that authority prove incompetent to subdue the nullifiers and rebels—'is it not the duty of the Federal Government to intervene through all its departments to interpose and prevent the wrong or apply a remedy?' To this we reply, that, as soon as the inhabitants of a Territory violate the law, usurp powers which are specially denied to them, refuse to obey the mandates of the judiciary, and sanction the destruction or robbery of the property of their fellow-citizens, the Federal Government has the power now to punish rebellion and nullification in the Territories, just as it has the power to do in the States. Hitherto, the inhabitants of the Territories have quietly and legally obeyed the law, have not attempted any 'unfriendly legislation,' have not manifested any desire 'to drive slavery out of the Territories' or exercise any power to which they are not constitutionally entitled, and have never questioned the binding authority of the judgments of the federal judiciary. In short, our territorial system, as practically carried out by peaceful, law-respecting American citizens, illustrates its own success. When it proves to be a failure, it will then be time enough for us to consider by what better system it can be replaced.

It is as unwise as it is untrue to attempt to draw a distinction between slave property and any other species of property, and to require the passage of special laws for the protection of the former. Slaves are property just as money, household furniture, cattle, or silver spoons, are property. The federal courts will apply the same laws to slave property, and those are ample for the purpose; and if a territorial legislature should attempt to pass laws hostile to slavery, the federal courts would treat such legislation as void, and apply the proper remedies for the correction of the evil.

Were we to admit that Congress should interfere to pass special laws for the Territories whenever any man or class of men required it, the work would be endless. One set of men might deem the laws for the punishment of murder, or assault and battery, far too lenient to afford them sufficient protection for their lives, and might apply to Congress to pass other and severer laws. Another set of men might think that the laws punishing arson were too mild; another, that the punishment for theft of horses or money was inadequate; and they might severally require Congress to intervene. Where is intervention by Congress to end, when once it is allowed to begin? Is it with the slavery question alone that it is to be permitted to interfere?

The democratic party, irrespective of sections or factions—the democratic party of the entire Union—are pledged in the most sacred manner to resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.' We are bound to keep that pledge. The democratic party, irrespective of sections or factions—the democratic party of the entire Union—are pledged to maintain the great doctrine of non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, by which 'the equal rights of the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured.'

We would ask our cotemporary to recollect that, during all the time that the slavery agitation continued, both in the halls of Congress and throughout the country, all that the South asked or required was non-intervention. Through her senators in the Senate of the United States, through her representatives in the House, through her delegates in National and State Conventions, the South declared with Calhoun, that 'non-action, by leaving the Territories free and open to the emigration of all the world,' was all she desired; that she demanded no law to give her any advantage in the Territories, but was willing to leave the Territories open to all their citizens so long as they continue to be Territories, and, when they cease to be so, to leave it to their inhabitants to form such governments as may suit them, with-

out restriction or condition except that imposed by the Constitution.' We would ask our cotemporary to recollect how the Northern democracy responded to this demand; how they fought and bled, and fell fighting on behalf of what they believed to be the rights of the South, how they were driven from place, and power, into a minority, because they contended that the demand of non-intervention by the South was just, and ought to be granted. Let our cotemporary turn back to the history of this memorable struggle, and he will find the path of the battle marked by the great and good Northern democrats who sacrificed themselves in upholding the cause of the South. Their ranks were thinned, they suffered great and irreparable losses, but they never faltered, or wavered, or struck their flag. They fought bravely, and without ceasing, until they conquered; and is it now, when all that the South has demanded has been obtained—when even the opposition are afraid and ashamed to allude, even in a whisper, to prohibition of slavery by Congress or any Wilmot-Proviso legislation—when the question has been settled by common consent, and in the manner that the South required;—is it now, we ask, that the South can, with any show of justice or honor, spring new issues for which there is no practical necessity under heaven, and ask the democrats of the North to expose themselves to the same difficulties, disasters, and sacrifices which they encountered and suffered in days gone by? We would ask our cotemporary to consider the question in this light, and say whether, even if it should be conceded that Congress has the abstract right to pass laws for the protection of slavery in the Territories, it is either fair or just to make a request for which there is no practical need or justification, and which can only result in a renewal of past strifes and dissensions.

We would also respectfully ask the Mississippian to define its demand, and how it proposes to obtain it. Does it propose that Congress should pass a set of abstract laws for the regulation of slavery in the Territories? or does it advocate the assumption by Congress of the power of general legislation, and the practical annulment of our territorial system? or does it propose that Congress should interfere to protect slavery alone, and not any other kind of property, where neither slavery nor any other property is attacked or impaired in the slightest degree?

We believe in the soundness, wisdom, and constitutionality of our territorial policy. We regard the squatter-sovereignty doctrine as false, anti-democratic, and unconstitutional. We have faith in the good sense, respect for law, and love of order of the Territories, and believe that, in the future as in the past, they will not attempt to pass laws injurious to slave property, or violative of the constitutional rights of their fellow-citizens; and we do not believe that there is, or is likely to be, any case where the laws which now exist for the protection of slavery in the Territories will prove inadequate for that purpose.

The Republican Nomination for the Presidency.

The Republican Convention at Chicago have nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President of the United States—a third rate Western lawyer, poorer than even poor Pierce. This is a complete defeat of Seward, who was fairly entitled to the nomination from the party which is of his own creation. The result was brought about by the intrigues of Horace Greely and old Blair, of Silver Springs, who, though they could not obtain the nomination for Madame Bates, their first love, yet prevented the success of the apostle of the higher law, and got a man whom they can mould to their personal purposes more readily than Mr. Seward. A few years ago, at Washington, the New York Senator gave offence to Greely, and he has never been forgiven, though it was he who first raised the editor of the Tribune to importance. Mr. Seward's defeat is a blow to Thurlow Weed, who built upon his nomination high hopes of preferment, which now turn out to be only castles in the air.—What Raymond and Webb will do remain to be seen.

The conduct of the Republican party in this nomination is a remarkable indication of small intellect, growing smaller. They pass over Seward, Chase and Banks, who are statesmen and able men, and they take up a fourth rate lecturer, who cannot speak good grammar, and who, to raise the wind, delivers his hackneyed, illiterate compositions at \$200 apiece. Our readers will recollect that this peripatetic politician visited New York two or three months ago on his financial tour, when in return for the most unmitigated trash, interlarded with coarse and clumsy jokes, he filled his empty pockets with dollars coined out of republican fanaticism. If, after he becomes President of the United States, the public finances should fail, he can set out upon a lecturing mission through the country, taking Horace Greely along with him. He may thus replenish a collapsed treasury. If people will not exchange their loose dimes for the instruction or the pleasure derived from his eloquence, they may be induced to part with some of their cash in the cause of patriotism, and to save the nation from bankruptcy—an event which is very likely to happen if the republicans get hold of the nation's purse.

The only other thing for which Lincoln has been distinguished besides his itinerant lecturing, is his defeat by Douglas in his own State, at a time when the ticket of the republican party had five thousand majority over the democracy in Illinois. In his anti-slavery opinions he is the most ultra and revolutionary of all the candidates whose names were introduced at Chicago; and in the campaign in which he was beaten he gave utterance to the most violent sentiments, and went into the irrepressible conflict before Seward himself.

At such a nomination the democrats have good reason to rejoice. They have a clear road now before them, and nothing can arrest their onward march to victory if they are only true to themselves. Their stars are luckier to them than they deserve. They have the game in their hands, if they will suppress their insane quarrels and unite upon a single candidate, be he Douglas or Dickinson or Lane, but not Guthrie, Hunter or Breckinridge, or any Southern man. The candidate must be a man who will run well in the Middle States, and he must be taken without any platform on his former record in regard to the South. There is no need of any platform. The republicans have made the issue, and that must be met, not by side-winds or abstractions, but by a direct negative. Their principles involve the dissolution of the Union. Their policy is to overthrow the institutions of the South, by force or fraud, by legislation in violation of the constitution, or, if necessary, by fire and sword. In the face of

this formidable position, to split hairs about squatter or popular sovereignty in distant Territories, is like Nero fiddling while Rome was burning, or the mariners in a gallant ship disputing about her measurement or what ought to be the form of her rig, while the vessel last drifts on a lee shore, or the imminent peril of all on board. If those who undertake to navigate the democratic party will abandon from this moment their senseless jargon, and set about working the ship as practical men, they will weather the storm and make their destined port in safety. By the discomfiture of Seward at Chicago, and the nomination of such a man as Lincoln, even the State of New York, with its thirty-five votes, is lost to republicanism, and with it the hopes which the party cherished, if the democracy know how to take advantage of the blunder that has been made, and rally around a single banner, inscribed with these words—'United we stand, divided we fall.'—New York Herald.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of the Benonian Literary Society of Allegheny Seminary, held on the morning of the 21st inst., a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Society, relative to the deceased. The following were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That while submitting to the Divine will, we feel deeply sensible of the loss which the Society sustains in the death of one of its most active members.

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with his friends and relatives in this sad and unexpected bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the deceased, each member of the Society, wear the customary badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Editors of the Bedford 'Gazette' and 'Inquirer' for publication.

W. A. STEPHENS, H. P. WILLIAMS, W. S. SMITH, Committee.

The opinion of America on a vital subject.—Show an American any invention, from a political constitution to a patent rat-trap, and his first impulse will be to search for its defects; his next to improve upon it. If, however, he finds it perfect—capable of performing all that is claimed for it—invaluable, unimprovable—he 'acknowledges the corn' and reverts the article, whatever it may be, and renders due honor to the inventor. This trait in our national character is signally illustrated in the boundless popularity of Professor Holloway's remedies in this country. When they were first advertised in the United States, half the world had already approved them. The leading governments of Europe, public institutions and eminent scientific men had endorsed them. But these credentials were not sufficient for 'Brother Jonathan.' He must try them in the crucible of experiment. The results were in the highest degree satisfactory. Dyspepsia, bilious complaints, affections of the bowels, all the painful and dangerous varieties of internal disease disappeared, invariably, under the operation of the Pills; while external disorders, and the effects of external injuries, were rapidly and uniformly removed by the application of the Ointment. This was demonstration. The national mind was convinced. Enthusiasm replaced all doubt.

We presume that the establishment in New York of a central depot for the sale of his remedies in the United States, has been the means of adding very considerably to his princely fortune; but if it has been a pecuniary benefit to him, it has been a benefit which money cannot measure to thousands of our suffering fellow-citizens. The Ointment and Pills are now accessible to people of every class, in every part of the Union, and the amount of good they have accomplished may be estimated from the fact, that almost without exception, the newspapers and other periodicals have published statements of cures effected by their operation, and back the statements by editorial declarations of their authenticity. This is a mass of evidence not to be controverted or shaken. It is a rock of truth against which the waves of professional prejudice beat in vain.—N. Y. Courier.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 23d.—Flour quiet; Howard \$6 00. Wheat dull at \$1 55 and 1 65 for white and \$1 28 and 1 35 for red. Corn dull; white 71 and 74c, yellow 76 and 71c. Provisions steady. Whiskey retail at 22 and 22 1/2c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23d, 1860.—Flour, superfine, \$5.00; fancy, \$7.00. Wheat and Rye dull, at \$1.50 to \$1.52 for prime Red wheat and \$1.65 for White, and Rye at 90 cents. Cloverseed \$1.75 for 64 lbs.

DIED.

At her residence in St. Clair tp., on the 21st inst., Mary Bowen, relict of Wm. Bowen, dec'd, aged 59 years, 4 months.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of N. C. Evans, Esq., in Rainsburg, Alfred S., son of Jacob and Hannah Over, deceased, of Morrison's Cove, aged 16 years and 11 months.

Grief cannot change our brother's state, His spirit's left its house of clay; No more his voice our ears shall greet, Or presence cheer us on our way.

In youth's bright morn, the silver cord Which bound the spirit to its dust, Was snapped asunder at the word Of Him who gave it to his trust.

And now he lies beneath the vale, His manly form will soon decay, Which teaches us that very soon We all must travel this dread way.

Sleep on, dear brother, sweetly sleep, The memories which thy name imparts, Will cheer us on life's rugged road, When sorrow chills our drooping hearts.

W. A. S.

FARMERS! CALL AT HARTLEY'S HARDWARE AND FARM IMPLEMENT Store, and see the BEST GRAIN DRILL ever invented. It will recommend itself, and is WARRANTED in full. A good grain drill and good Mower will soon pay for themselves.—Come, wake up! and try these machines.—IF NOT GOOD THEY WILL COST YOU NOTHING. [May 25, 1860.]